

FOR PRESIDENT.  
HENRY CLAY,  
OF KENTUCKY.

THE SOMERS MUTINY.—A Pamphlet containing all the Testimony, Documents, Narratives and Particulars of the Tragedy on board the U. S. Brig Somers, with the Portraits of Commander Mackenzie, a fac simile of Spencer's Greek Programme, an accurate Drawing of the Somers as she was on the water, with interior views, descriptions, &c. &c. Price 12c. Copies Postmasters remitting one dollar will receive twelve copies.

FOR LONDON AND LIVERPOOL NEWSPAPERS, received by the Caledonia, for sale at this office. Among them are the Illustrated London News, the Weekly Messenger, the London Standard, the Liverpool Mail, the New York, the London Family Herald, the Squib, the American News Letter, &c. &c.

Advertisers will bear in mind that advertisements intended for Monday's paper must be sent in by 10 o'clock this evening, as our publication office is not open on Sundays. The rates for advertising, in view of the extensive circulation of this paper, are very reasonable, and in all cases are payable in advance.

For a notice of The Pioneer, with extracts from HAWTHORNE, LAWELL, WHITTIER and J. S. DWIGHT, as articles in defence of Mackenzie, see First Page.

For a notice of the New York, Boston, New Work, Colonization Meeting, Temperance at Blackwell's Island, &c. See Last Page.

State Repudiation.

Of all knaves, the canting hypocrite is the basest. Your bold, open, dashing high-wayman, who frankly avows he gets his living the easiest way he knows, and risks the consequences, has often "a good streak" in him; he may be kind to his horse, tender to his wife, and faithful to his comrades; but the demure, sneaking knave who moralizes and preaches with one hand in his pocket—one eye rolled up to Heaven and the other fixed on your watch-guard, look out for him! Even though he be foiled in his purpose of robbery, he will spoil your appetite by loathing, and ruffle your temper by impatient disgust. Avoid him!

This contrast, essentially, runs through the conduct of the delinquent States with regard to their Public Debts. First came forward Mississippi and Michigan, and in no mincing phrase, with no contemptible affectation of honesty, say—"Messieurs Creditors, we won't pay you! True, you 'hold our Bonds, issued and signed by our Governors, under authority of successive Legislatures; but then our agents either cheated us or were cheated in selling them, took less than our limit for them, or sold on credit for bad paper; and though you know nothing at all of this, and have 'paid a sad sight more than their worth for every 'bond of ours you hold, that makes no difference—we decide that we won't pay you, and you can't compel us, so help yourselves!" This is bold, cool, and pertinent; you understand exactly what it means. Barrington or Augustus Tomlinson might have been proud of the conclusion, though a little sheepish with regard to the logic. Its force lies in its directness. The master of this school is Wordsworth's Rob Roy:

'For why? because the good old rule,  
Suffice them—the simple plan,  
That they should take who have the power,  
And they should keep who can.'

But behind these crouch and creep another class of timorous imitators, with knavish hearts, but semi-tender consciences, who are robbers without the manhood of the profession, and incur the guilt of crime without enjoying its intoxication; lily-livered cheats,

Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would,'  
and swindling so cowardly as never to feel the relief of having done, but dooming themselves to experience the sensation and the fear of a crime not quite perpetrated for ever.

This class begin with a solemn

Resolved, that the Public Debt is solemnly binding upon our State, and its People until its uttermost fraction be paid.

Very well, every body knew this before; you are going on of course to make provision for its payment.—O no! the next word is the knave's, the felon's entering-wedge to an apology—"But,"

—But what? You acknowledge you owe; your creditors are in pressing need of the interest on the amount of their dues, and this is all they ask of you at present. Why do you hesitate? Stammer out your apology!

"But we cannot pay even a part of this interest now, though we mean to do so whenever it is convenient!"

Out on your craven treachery to all honor and faith!—Your low flitting of the contents of widow's reticules and children's dinner-baskets! If you owe and won't pay, say so, and do not be frightened at your own shivering shadows! Knavery is not a thing so unheard-of that you need fumble over it so falteringly. There were rogues before you, and probably will be after you. But this pleading subject poverty to evade the payment of the bare interest on your debt is a disgrace even to knavery itself.

Just look at this: Here is the State of Indiana, with a Population of over Seven Hundred Thousand Inhabitants—all free, and embracing a very large proportion of Young Men, in the vigor and prime of life. Probably there is no other community on the face of the earth which contains so large a proportional population of Free Males between the age of 20 and 40. We; this young, vigorous, thrifty community, nearly all producers of wealth—for few are above the necessity; still fewer lack the ability to labor—owe a Public Debt of Fifteen Millions, on which there accrues an annual interest of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars. And this they say, they are unable to pay! With Property worth Two Hundred Millions, they cannot pay even the interest on a Debt of Fifteen Millions! If paid entirely by Direct Tax, their total State Taxes need not exceed One Million per annum; while this City with less than half the Population, in a time of great Commercial depression, pays Two Millions of Dollars in Taxes this year!

This whole subterfuge of inability is nonsense. Indiana spends every year in Intoxicating Liquors and in Tobacco—articles which are an unmitigated curse to her—far more than the interest of her Debt. In costly fripperies of dress, and gewgaws of fashion and luxury, her outlay is still heavier. What absurdity, then, to talk of her inability to bear taxation! Suppose she retrenched the consumption of some of these pernicious superfluities, what harm? Any truly honest man must prefer to eat one meal less per day through the year, rather than see his State proclaim herself a swindling bankrupt. Depend upon it, it would be far cheaper to pay than to neglect payment, even as a matter of selfish policy. Where one man would hesitate to purchase property in a heavily taxed State, ten upright men will shrink from casting in their lot with the People of a dishonest one.

'Ah, but the hardship!' say the shuffling repudiators; 'think of the hardship of taxing our People to pay these foreign bondholders!' Sirs, the time to think of that was before you ran in debt! Now the only thing to be honestly thought of is how to levy the needful tax so as to burden lightly the labor and least retard the growth of the State. It might be so laid—taxing the sale of

useless and pernicious products—as to actually benefit the People and accelerate the improvement and progress of the community.

'But the hardship of the case!' Ay, sir, it is that we are thinking of! Your swindling bankruptcy has reduced thousands of delicate women and helpless orphans from opulence to beggary! Their all was invested in your Stocks by well-meaning friends, who could not imagine that an American State would repudiate her solemn obligations. You have falsified your pledges—you have plunged them in despair—you have robbed them of bread—you might make amends to them, but will not—and yet you can have the audacity to censure villainy in other men—to talk of Bank swindling and Biddle's rascality! You hypocrite! 'smells to heaven.' Undo this great wrong quickly, or release the felons from your prisons, the murderers from your gibbets. It is enough that they bear the punishment of their own sins, without tainting them with the blasting infamy of Repudiation!

The new Postage Bill.

The National Intelligencer states the substance of Mr. Merrick's bill as follows:

"The bill provides the following scale: For any letter not exceeding thirty miles, five cents, and for all distances exceeding thirty miles, ten cents; double and triple letters, three times that rate, and all packages of one ounce quadruple; and in that proportion for all greater weights. All drop letters, or letters placed in the post office in any town or city for delivery within the same town or city, shall be charged with five cents postage whenever the same is not pre-paid; and in cases of pre-payment the charge shall be three cents only.

From and after the first of April next, on all periodicals and papers of 1,350 square inches, the same rate fixed by the act of 13th March, 1825, on all above 1,350 square inches, advance of one cent for every five square inches over and above the said number.

A great deal of this is absurd. The exorbitant charge on 'drop' letters will only annihilate all revenue therefrom by inviting competition. If the five cent limit were extended from 30 to 300 miles, we do not doubt that the Revenue would be essentially increased. Very many of the letters between Boston and New-York, Albany and New-York, New-York and Philadelphia, Philadelphia and Baltimore, &c., &c., are now transmitted otherwise than by Mail, and would be under a ten but not under a five cent Postage. Three cents under 30 miles and five under 300 would be far better, and in the long run more profitable than the rates proposed. Then the mammoth news sheets should be smartly taxed, not prohibited. The Government should derive revenue from them, not set a dog on its customers. Why this eternal effort to drive some things into the Mail and others out? Better invite all communications, by carrying them lower than they can be sent otherwise, and then let people consult their own convenience.

Yet this bill, just as it is, is a great deal better than nothing. Friends of the People in Congress! we entreat you to give us Post-Office Reform before your adjournment!

THE DEBATE ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was opened at the Tabernacle last evening in an able extemporaneous argument in review of the Theological argument for such Punishment and a brief presentation of the facts and considerations which call for its Abolition by Mr. O'SULLIVAN, and continued in a carefully prepared and most eloquently effective oration in defence and advocacy of such Punishment by Rev. Geo. B. CHEEVER. Probably the Theological argument for Death was never more forcibly set forth. On account of Mr. CHEEVER's pressing engagements, Monday has been assigned to Rev. Dr. Cox and H. GREENEY for a conclusion of their discussion on this subject; and Messrs. O'SULLIVAN and CHEEVER will resume and conclude their debate on Friday evening.

A very large audience gave earnest and gratified attention to the discussion through the evening, and we are confident that much light was diffused to many minds on a subject of deep importance to the well-being of the Human Race. We trust this Course of Debates will be so approved and sustained as to lead to public, able and eventually free discussions of all topics of vital interest on which the community is divided. So shall truth be vindicated and knowledge diffused.

CORRECTION.—In our account yesterday of the loss of the sloop General Lewis, of North Port, we stated that there was reason to believe that the passenger who was lost, and who gave his name to the Captain as Onderdonk, was a son of Bishop Onderdonk, of this City. This we are informed is not the case, he being a nephew and not a son of that gentleman. His name was Andrew Onderdonk and he was on his way to this city.—We hope that any paper which may have copied our account will also give publicity to this correction.

THE RIVER.—The boat which came down the river on Thursday night cut through ice three inches thick all the way from Albany to Poughkeepsie. The Advertiser says that the weather on Wednesday night was intensely cold—the coldest of the season, and that the river was full of ice.

The bridges and mill-dams on Lime Stone Creek in Manlius, Onondaga county, suffered great damage from the recent freshet.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The new Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed Monday, the 13th of February, as the day of second trial to elect Members of Congress from the six Districts wherein no choice was made at the regular State election. Gov. Davis and the Whig Council had concluded not to hold any extra Election, but have the choice made at the time of choosing Town Officers in March, but the new Locco-Foco authorities understand very well that their chance is better on a light vote than a heavy one.

THE EDITOR of the Detroit Daily Advertiser was obliged to report, and so to hear, the debate of the Locco-Foco Legislature of that State on their new Exemption Law. In the evening he dropped in at the African Debating Club, and heard the same question discussed there, and remarks on the two discussions:

"We certainly intend no disrespect either to the colored people, or the Members of the Legislature, but we would advise the latter to attend the debates of the former, during the Session. Their logic and eloquence would both be improved."

It is well for this critic that our friend Fenimore Cooper did not happen to be a member of either of these deliberative bodies. He would have had a deputy on his track in short order.

Mr. ARDUBON, the celebrated Ornithologist, intends in a few weeks, starting on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains for the purpose of collecting specimens.

Gen. Cass arrived at Wheeling on the 28th inst., on his way to Detroit.

Professor GOULD will conclude his Astronomical Lectures this evening, and give some new experiments in his wonderful system or power of Memory, which experiments will render this Lecture more than usually attractive. Indeed this Phenomenon is one of the most wonderful discoveries of any age, and those who have not witnessed any of the experiments of Professor G. will do well to attend at an early hour.

The Rival Dry Docks.

We were waited upon yesterday by an intelligent and principal shipwright of our City who, premising that he had no fraction of interest in either of the Docks now struggling for the preference of the Government in regard to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, informed us that we had done injustice to the Sectional Dock by referring to and endorsing the statements of Mr. Wood's Report to Congress, which were glaringly inconsistent with the facts, viz:

1. The Report states that vessels of 1000 to 1500 tons have been taken up and repaired on the Balance Dock. He states that the largest vessel ever repaired there did not reach 400 tons; that in one case he attempted to repair there one of 350 tons, and was obliged to unship her rudder, cut away the gate of the Dock, and finally the vessel stuck fast, and was with difficulty docked at all.

2. He says Mr. Wood's statement that a Balance Dock is in operation at Amsterdam for vessels of 4,000 tons, is entirely erroneous. He saw yesterday a ship captain direct from Amsterdam, who informed him that no Dock of the kind is or has been in operation there, though one is building, wholly as an individual enterprise.

3. He states that the difference in convenience of working is very greatly in favor of the Sectional Dock—beyond all comparison—and that every disinterested shipwright is strongly of that opinion.

Sylvania Association.

This Association, now composed of fifty subscribers to its capital stock, having elected its officers and taken the preparatory steps in view of its great object, will, in the ensuing spring, detach its first or pioneer division of the Industrial Phalanx. It will be composed of Agriculturists, Gardeners, Woodmen, Machinists, Carpenters, and Workers in Metals, with the necessary supply of food and raiment for one year. The following year the whole Association will take up its permanent residence on the Domain. To the end that the public may understand what are the intentions of Association, it is only necessary here to observe that its object is to organize Industry, and to concentrate on its Domain as much talent, power and variety of occupation as is possible: to enable those who are members of it to find at all times constant and, as far as possible, agreeable occupations; to realize just dividends; to institute the best possible system of Education for their youth; and to ensure for the aged and sick a quiet and peaceful an abode as possible. As an evidence of the care taken by members that no improper person shall become an associate, they have resolved that habits of intemperance and profanity are incompatible with the character they have resolved to maintain, the objects they have combined to effect, and the progress they hope to achieve and to manifest.

Some newspapers are trouncing the Captain and Clerk of the steamboat Globe for refusing a seat at their breakfast table to Haalito, Ambassador from the King of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands to this Government—the said Envoy laboring under the original sin of being copper-colored. Of course, the steamboat men were wrong—but it indeed their fault, or that of a diseased public opinion—a ridiculous and disgraceful popular prejudice? Suppose this Haalito had been a mulatto native of the United States—a free voter and 'sovereign' of this Country—the son, for instance, of our late Vice President—these same papers would probably have abused the Captain if he had given him a seat at the common table, and even stigmatized the passengers for consenting to eat with him! And why is not a cleanly and well-bred American freeman as good as a Sandwich Island dignitary?—There is no Country on earth where Social Aristocracy is more exclusive and absurd than here, and the less manhood a person has the more he plumes himself on his external and factitious advantages over some one whom he tries hard to look down upon.

D'AUBIGNE'S REFORMATION.—Robert Carter,

58 Canal-st. has just published an edition of the great History of the Reformation by D'Aubigne of Geneva, which has created a deep interest and excitement throughout the Christian world, in three neatly bound volumes of nearly 400 pages each at the barely nominal price of One Dollar. At this price no one should be without this work, for it is one of wonderful ability and ranks among the best histories ever written of the great event which it commemorates. The Publisher states that this is the only genuine edition published in this country—others omitting the Notes which are of decided value. This is decidedly thus far the greatest achievement of the cheap system of publication. It seems to us that the force of reduction 'can no further go.'

The 'Court Martial'.

The paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers in relation to the 'Court Martial' is utterly devoid of all foundation. It is believed to have originated with the Courier & Enquirer, and has found its way into the Intelligencer, New-York Standard, and other papers. The paragraph states that the President of the United States, without waiting to learn the decision of the recent Court of Inquiry, has ordered a Court Martial to convene for the trial of Captain Mackenzie and others in the case of the alleged mutiny on board the Somers; and the Standard adds that this has been done to save Mackenzie and others from suits at law.

Now, we are authorized to say that there is not one word of truth in the above. No Court was ordered till the 25th inst., four days after the adjournment of the Court of Inquiry, and more than two days after the receipt of the record at the Department. The President has done nothing in the matter, and the Secretary of the Navy has treated it exactly as he has done every other case. He ordered a Court Martial as soon as he made up his mind to do so, neither waiting for the civil authority to act, nor hurrying in order to prevent its action. If the civil authority has desired to take the case from the Navy Department, it has had ample time to do so. At least one week will have elapsed between the adjournment of the Court of Inquiry and the arrest of Commander Mackenzie for trial before a Court Martial.

The idea that a Court Martial has been ordered, or that the parties desired one, "as the only means of saving themselves from suits at law," is merely ridiculous. The sentence of a Court Martial might, indeed, be a bar to a prosecution for the same offence in the civil courts; but that it can prevent "suits at law" is a new idea. The simple truth is, that the Secretary of the Navy has not made the least distinction, in any respect, between this and any other case; and the President has not interfered with him in any manner whatever.

The whole responsibility rests on the Secretary of the Navy alone, and he is perfectly willing that his whole proceedings in the matter shall be laid before the country. A Court Martial is necessary, under every possible view of the case. If Mackenzie be guilty, it is necessary in order to try him; if he be innocent, it is necessary in order to try the mutineers. It was not necessary, therefore, to postpone it even till the rising of the Court of Inquiry. The fact that it has been postponed till several days after that event, is proof enough that it is not now called with any view to take the case from the civil authority.

THE LONDON LANCET.—Wilson & Co., 102 Nassau-street, have commenced the publication of an American Edition of this celebrated English medical work, which holds the first rank among works of its class in Europe. It is edited by Mr. Wakley, a Member of Parliament, and contains the contributions of the most eminent medical practitioners in Great Britain. The medical men of our own country will find it well worthy their attention, and the neat, cheap edition of Mr. Wilson places it within the reach of all.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.—R. W. Hewet of this city has just issued the first number of a new edition of the Book of Common Prayer, the Administration of the Sacraments, and all other rites and ceremonies in use in the Episcopal Church. The work is to be completed in twenty-one numbers, and will contain upward of seven hundred fine illustrations. It is printed on fine white paper, in large type, and will form one of the most beautiful volumes of the season. It is edited by Dr. WAINWRIGHT, and is sold at the low price of thirty-one cents each number.

JOSEPH MASON has already republished the London Quarterly Review for December. It is a valuable and interesting number, containing articles on 'Bees,' 'Children's Books,' 'Medical Quackery,' and several others which are able and important.

THE STATE BARNER informs us that on the 19th inst. the store of W. L. Peck of Bennington, Vt., was burned, with nearly all its contents. Loss \$4,000; insured \$3,000.

We observe several ships advertise that they carry the 'Life Boat.' We think this is right, as the public ought to know by what vessels they may travel safely. If passengers would only attend to their own interests, and see for themselves where these boats are carried, we should not have to deplore the melancholy catastrophes that are constantly occurring.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MANESCA'S ORAL AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM.—A few more gentlemen are joining the new evening class, which will commence on Wednesday the 1st February. A morning class for ladies will commence also on the 1st. Immediate application is required.

Persons who have studied on the system can enter classes at any period of the study.

L. MANESCA DURAND, 79 Franklin-st.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Belief of the States—Warehousing System, &c.—Exchequer.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1843.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, to-day, the Committee ordered some time since, (and its appointment deferred on account of the inability of the SPEAKER to select members disposed to consider the matter with favor) on W. Cost Johnson's plan for the relief of the States, (by the issue and distribution of \$200,000,000 Government stock) was appointed, to consist of the following members: Messrs. WM. COST JOHNSON, (Chairman), GENTRY, ADAMS, CASEY of Ill., COOPER of Pa., MARSHALL of Ky., MORRIS of Ohio, HOWARD, and CRAVEN of La.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Select Committee on the improvement of steamboat navigation, reported amendments to the bill now under consideration of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. KENNEDY of Md., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill 'making provision for the warehousing of imported goods.' He stated that the bill met the unanimous concurrence of the members of the Committee, although this was not the case with some of the arguments of the accompanying report. A motion to print 5,000 extra copies of the report, which is understood to be one of much ability, lies over.

Mr. WISE presented several memorials from Buffalo and other parts of Erie County in favor of the Exchequer.

The anti-Exchequer resolution from the Committee of Ways and Means was taken up at the instance of Mr. FILLMORE, who expressed the hope that the question would be taken to-day.

Mr. PENDLETON made a sensible speech in opposition to the Exchequer scheme.

Mr. WISE replied to Mr. Marshall, in defence of Mr. Webster from Mr. M.'s charge of inconsistency, in having long and uniformly directed his mighty powers of intellect and argument in opposition to a Government Bank, and then when in power, of recommending the very thing which he had thus condemned. He attempted to prove that the Exchequer was not a Government Bank—that it partook no more of the qualities of such a bank than the Treasury itself, or than the present system of Government financial operations under the control of the Treasurer of the United States, according to the law of 1789, &c.

Mr. ATHERTON, (the author with Mr. Pickens of the minority report in favor of the Sub-Treasury,) occupied his hour in an exhibition of the beauties of that system, so signally repudiated by the people in 1840.

Mr. PROFFIT advocated the adoption of the Exchequer scheme.

Without action the House adjourned.

In SENATE, Hon. ARTHUR P. BAGBY of Alabama made his first appearance for the session.

Petitions for and against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, for the Exchequer, &c., were presented.

A variety of private business was disposed of, by adverse reports, indefinite postponements, &c.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to amend the Act reorganizing the Navy Department.

The consideration of the Oregon bill was resumed, and Mr. LINS, (the introducer, as will be recollected, of the bill,) at some length advocated its passage, and replied to various arguments of gentlemen preceding him. He referred to the delays of Congress from time to time in action on this subject; to the fact that through the encroachments of Great Britain by her Hudson's Bay Company and in other ways the annual value of our fur trade there had diminished since 1820 from four or five hundred thousand dollars to the comparatively insignificant amount of two or three thousand;—to various evidences of the great productiveness, fertility and value of the country and urged the policy of encouraging settlements by grants of land, protection, &c. He denounced the course of Great Britain in reference to the McLeod case, the question of the search of vessels, and other questions, considering her pacific disposition subordinate to her selfishness and rapacity, and arguing thence that we should not hesitate in boldly asserting and maintaining our rights, &c. &c. The Senate adjourned.

ALARMING.—Some of our exchanges notice with expressions of concern and anxiety the alarming

fact that the Earth, since last June, has been rapidly approaching the Sun. There is something terrible in this beyond all doubt. To quiet their nerves, however, it might be well for those who are so sadly frightened to look into a spelling-book and ascertain the shape of the Earth's orbit round the Sun. Perhaps we shall not run into that luminary after all.

JOE SMITH.—The Springfield, (Ill.) Journal of the 12th inst. says that another requisition will be made upon the Governor of that State for Joseph Smith, under the former indictments, which charge him with robbery, arson, treason and murder.—For this purpose the indictments referred to are to be reinstated. The affidavit under the last requisition was defective; but, in this case, those concerned do not believe that any legal objection against the requisition can be made.

IT is stated in the Baltimore Republican, that Captain Joseph Owens, whose residence is a few miles from Annapolis, shot his son on Wednesday morning—the wound causing almost immediate death. This shocking deed, it is said, was occasioned by an ill-feeling growing out of a law suit.

THREE men, named Kirby, Carroll and Payne, are to be hung at Nashville on the 10th of February next, for murder.

THE Burning of Moscow, at an afternoon exhibition, so far the first given to-day at the American Museum, at the close of an admirable set of performances. It is distinguished by the General Tom Thumb, has accepted an invitation to be present on this occasion.

MESSRS. WATNEY & JOHNS, Plumbers, No. 3 John-st., have just put up our new buildings with pipes and fixtures for the Crown water. Those citizens who intend to introduce the same in their houses, would do well to purchase the above firm as they will be given at a discount.

ON Saturday will be published, entire and complete, Roberto's cheap American Edition of BRITNEY'S Black-Lany, (not January, 1843, received by the publisher.) This reprint will be in a convenient handsome form, and will be sold at a discount of 12 cents per copy. Subscription price \$1.00 per annum.

NEWSPAPERS and all others who sell again will be supplied at the rate of 99 per hundred. For sale wholesale and retail at No. 4 Ann-st. E. B. TUTTLE.

ANOTHER DOUBLE EXTRA NEW WORLD.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. A NEW EDITION.—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.—A new Edition of the Edinburgh Magazine, the New World announces that it has commenced the publication of this most celebrated of the Magazines, at a price which will insure it a very large circulation. The January number received by the Caledonia, will be published.

THIS DAY AT TWELVE O'CLOCK!

For sale at the Office, 31 Ann-st., and by the New World Agents throughout the country. "Blackwood" has long stood at the head of the periodical literature of the world, and it continues to maintain that position, without a rival. Fro. Wilson, its editor, (Old "Christopher North") is unrivalled as a prose writer and a poet, and his contributions are among the first living authors of Great Britain.

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- I. Great Britain at the commencement of the year 1843. (A plebeian article.)
- II. Liqueurs; or the Victim of Judicial Error.
- III. Gaiety Stately—Part I.
- IV. Imaginary Conversation; by Walter Savage Landor.—Tasso and Corneille.
- V. The World of London. Second Series—Part I.
- VI. The Dream of Lord Nubshade.
- VII. Two Hours of Mystery; a thrilling Tale.
- VIII. The East and South of Europe.
- IX. The Game of Glencoe; by B. Simmons.
- X. The Martyr's Monument; a Monologue.
- XI. The Tale of the England.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year—three copies for \$6—five copies for \$10—Subject to newpapers per postage only. Address J. WINCHESTER, Publisher, 30 Ann-st.

The Case of Mackenzie, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27, P. M.

Orders were received last evening from Washington, by Capt. John C. Gilchrist, U. S. Navy, now a resident of this city, to convene, with others, in General Court Martial, to be held in your city, on the 1st of February next, for the purpose of trying Lieut. Mackenzie, as well as the alleged mutineers of the Somers, who are now in custody on board the North Carolina.

There was a much better feeling manifested at the Stock Board to-day, accompanied with an increase in the amount of business, and a slight advance in Schuylkill Navigation of Sixes. Mechanics' Bank shares were firm at \$12, and a sale of State Bonds was made at 83.

The news by our Cotton Market, but no effect has been had in our Flour or Grain. They both continue dull, and neither stock on hand is unequal to the demand. In other markets the intelligence from the Old World has exercised but little influence.

The meeting in behalf of the 'persecuted Suffrage men' of Rhode Island took place last evening, as per announcement. It was a miserable affair from beginning to end, and the speeches of Messrs. Anthony and Parmenter, the distinguished and persecuted Rhode Islanders, were a complete failure. To know the character of the pound of flesh and nonsense, to know that James H. Hatch, meeting, it is only necessary to state that James H. Hatch, Ward, was the Chairman.

A bill distinguishing the State has been introduced into the House of Representatives, by Mr. DeFord, a Locco-Foco, which certainly has some claim for its justice and impartiality. It gives to the Whigs eight districts, and leaves four for the two parties to contend for.

The Senate of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday afternoon, passed unanimously the bill abolishing the Court of General Sessions for the County of Philadelphia. Justice, at last, has been done the people of this community!

A letter was shown me last evening, direct from Washington, which states that authority had been given, if not official, that Hon. James M. Porter, brother of Gov. Porter, will unquestionably be tendered the office of Secretary of War, and that he has signified in such an event, his readiness to accept the same. What is to be done with Mr. Spencer the letter in question does not state.

The libel case which has been going on for several days past between the publishers of the Daily Chronicle and Public Ledger, in the Court of General Sessions, will probably go to the Jury on Monday. J. Clarkson, Esq., for the prosecution, concluded his speech at noon to-day, when William F. Small, Esq., opened for the defence, and finished at two o'clock, when the Court adjourned. David Paul Brown, Esq., addressed the Jury on Monday.

Thomas C. Hooper, formerly a respectable citizen, has been arrested and held to bail, on a charge of forging a note for \$500 upon a four merchant.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Custom-House Officers—Collectors.

HIGH NELSON, Petersburg, Virginia, vice J. W. Campbell, deceased.

GEORGE ROYSTER, Teche, Louisiana, vice John W. Dough, deceased.

Surgeons.

DANIEL FOSTER, Beverly, Massachusetts, vice S. D. Turner, who did not qualify.

WM. P. PORTER, Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, vice J. H. Battie, resigned.

OLIVER HARRIS, St. Louis, Missouri, vice E. R. Hopkins, deceased.

Naval Officer.

JOEL B. SUTHERLAND, Philadelphia, vice Alexander Ferguson.